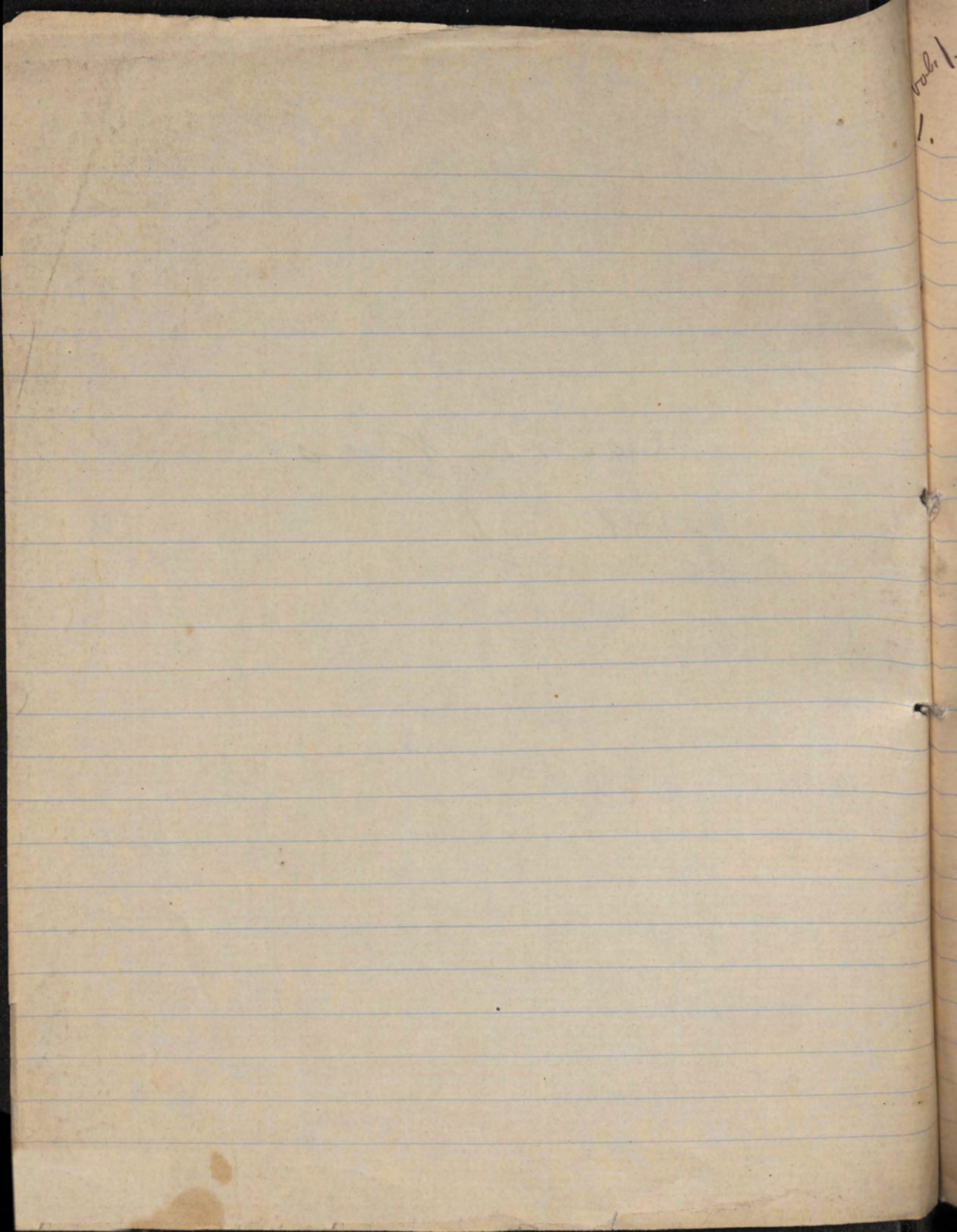


Court Wazo.

val. 7.



1.
The Court Nazo.

preface.

On a certain rainy day of this summer, famous men of the higher official rank, warrior-rank and buddhist circle, played "Nazo Nazo" in company. As it was an interesting play all present joined the amusement as they wished and some of the vassals wrote the draft of "Nazo". And as I got the draft, I have printed it for the amusement on a rainy day.

Rakuzō Jūni. (seal).

Summer, 2nd year of Hōei.

Nazo.

On a rainy day, two or three friends gathered together and spent it in talking about "Nazo".

Meanwhile, to one question of "Nazo" (Nazo), pretty different answers may be given as they think in different ways and no adequate answer may be given to a question when it is pretty difficult to solve.

In former time, in the company of poets, Yoshitada, So-ne composed a poem in the following meaning,

"What I say is too difficult to be given an easy answer, as the roots of being too much implicated as the ^{small} roots of a tree, and no adequate answer will be given even one thousand (till) years after ward."

On the occasion of this meeting of the poets, the question of "Kago" was given. ^{following}

"What is the thing which can not be judged as deep nor as shallow?"

The answer was given to it in the following poem.

"The river Asuka, the depth is questionable;
sometimes deep, sometimes shallow;
somewhere deep, somewhere shallow."

Here a nago is remembered;
The question of which question was asked by one of nobility in court.

The subject of the question was "Kishi" (West). And to that question many answers were given, as they are given below.

Answers: —————

1. Hitomaro. why, Hitomaro

is one of the most famous poets of ancient time. His fame was bright as the sun and so we may imagine that the sun rested on him as it rests on the western top of western mountain. So this answer was given.

2. Torii, (a kind of gate at the entrance of the Shrine).

Why is this answer given?
Torii means the haunting place of birds in English and according to the Shintoism the West is the haunting and living place of birds.

3. Midas dokoro, (Lady of a noble family who has become a nun).

Why is this answer given?
When one lady determines to become a nun, she wants to go to the paradise after her death.

2

According to Buddhism, the ^{paradise} paradise
is situated in the West.

Another question of Nazo.

The question is ~~given~~ given in a
Japanese poem, as the following.

"In the middle of ya ma
(mountains) where the sun and
moon shine not brightly and
~~birds~~ birds can not find their
passage, a ~~cinder~~ a cinder
of burned dried twigs is found."

(twigs is shita in Japa-
nese).

Answer: —

"ya shi ma?"

Another question of Nazo.

"In the summer field, a tra-
veller rests in the shade of a
tree to cool himself, as the
heat increases as he walks on."

Answer: —

"Cool wind in the shade of

a pine-tree with sweet tone
caused by the breeze."

Another question: —

"Men of Samurai, who
have had fight against each
other, went away, and conse-
quently nothing mindful is left
and the breast is calm?"

Answer: —

"寺" (Temple).

Notes: —

The Chinese character "侍" (Samurai) is a combination of 人 (man) and 寺 (Temple).

So from the meaning of
the question, the answer "寺" will naturally come out.

Another question.

"In the battle between 'yama' and 'tera' (mountain and temple) 'ma' of 'yama' was taken away, and 'D' of 'Omushiyaji' (name of the temple) was killed and 'mushiya' run away."

Answer: —

ifa u ji. (tooth-brush).

From the meaning of the question the answer will be easily given.

Another question,

"Though I lead the life without doing anything (without mu) in ^{an} idle way (Amu ka mu), as I always cling to the truth (ri), so I fully appreciate what is birth and death (Shiya u ji) and look at the essential meaning of the worldly life."

Answer: —

"Akari shrya u ji."

This answer may be given easily from the meaning of the question.

And the answer means that through the eye of good faith, I look at the principle of the buddhism.

Another question,

"What is the place for which people most ~~enjoy~~ envy?"

Answer: —

Ihumi yo shi (a place easy and comfortable to live in).

Another question,

"What is the sympathy of a nun?"

Answer: —

Amagoi. (love of a nun).

Another question,

"What is ^(the) country-man's care?"

Answer: —

"Shizu ku" (a drop of rain).

"Shizu" means a country-man, and
"ku" means a care.

Another question,

"What is the dinner party (entertainment) of Chinese people?"

answer: —

"Kara zake" (salted salmon)

"Kara" means China and "zake"
means wine or entertainment.

Ques.

"What is the present of a dead man?"

answer: —

Shigure (shower of rain
in the spring).

Ques.

"What is the place of body to
burnt mokusa?"

Kyū ba (arms and soldier).

"Kū" means "mokusa".

"ba" means the place of body.

(All these so when ~~the~~ pronunciation is concerned. For instance, Kū has the same pronunciation as "mokusa", and "ba" has the same pronunciation as the place of body. And so it is with all above given notes and they follow the example "Kū has the same pronunciation as mokusa".

Ques.

"What is the skin of a girl of 19 years?"

Ans.;

Tsugumi (name of a bird)
"19" is read "Tsuku" and
"mi" is a body or skin of
body.

Ques.,

Q In a certain age, in Japan,
~~no supernatural~~ ^{super-} no being of super-
^{natural} strength, like god or
devil, was found living?

Ans. —

Q It was in the age of Taema?
Taema was an ancient person
of wonderful strength and any
being was beaten down by him.

Ques.,

Q It is a fine weather, & the
merchant has a flourishing business."

Ans. —

"Hoshicuri" (dried melon).

"Hoshi" means drying

"uri" has the same pronun-
ciation as selling.

Ques.,

Q What is the place of the sun and
moon?"

Answer; —

"Tokoroten" (name of a kind of food).

"Tokoro" has the same pronunciation as the place in Japanese.

"ten" has the same pronunciation as the heaven in Japanese.

Ques.,

"The pray of a barren woman"

Ans: —

"Koma chi" (a woman who once served in Court and gave birth to no child.)

"Koma chi" means, from its pronunciation, "waiting for a child".
child.

Ques.,

"The coughing of a servant."

Ans: —

"Boku seki" (Japanese pen and ink-stand).

"Boku" means, when the pro-

49
pronunciation only concerned, "servant" and
"Seki" means, from the pronunciation,
"Cough".

ques: —

"The Tengu" who assumed the
shape of a beautiful woman."

an.: —

"Itukushina" (one of the Japanese
three best landscape-views).

Itukushi

"Itukushi" means, when the pronunciation
the pronunciation only concerned, "beauti-
ful" or "fair"; and "ma" means, when
the pronunciation only concerned, "Tengu".

ques.: —

"waiting for the coming of an
old-aged guest."

an.: —

"Rimatsu", (old pine tree),
"Ri" means "old" and "matsu",
when the pronunciation only considered,
means "waiting for."

Ques.: —

"a companion of a journey,"

Ans.: —

"Tomonaga" (a name of
famous man in court
in old time.).

"Gomo" means, when the pro-
nunciation only is considered, "Compa-
nion" and "naga" means "long,"
or "for a long time".

Ques.: —

"the watching places ⁱⁿ the
field."

Ans.: —

"No do ri" (birds in the
field).

"no" means, when the pronunciation only
is considered, "field".

"Leori" means "birds".

ques.: —

"A chilt-shampover".

an.: —

"Nadeshiko" (a kind of
flower-plants).

"Nade" means, when the pro-
nunciation only concerned,
"shampooing" or "rubbing", and
"Ho" means a "chilt".

ques.: —

"A fire which is going out."

an.: —

"Zakuro" (the pomegranate).

ques.: —

"The washing of a letter."

Ans.: —

"Momijsi" (maple tree).

"momi" means, when the pronunciation
only is concerned, "rubbing something
in water or washing something".

"jsi" means "letters of the Alphabet."

ques.: —

"No one knows one's own
figure or feature."

Ans.: —

"Mimizn" (an earth worm).

"mi" means, when the pronunciation
only is concerned, "one's own feature"
and "mizn" means, when the
pronunciation ^{only} is concerned, "not
seeing or not looking at?"

ques.: —

"The haunt of gamblers
on the rainy day."

Ans.:—

"Furu dera" (an old temple).

"Furu" means, when the pronunciation only is considered, "drizzling of rain"; and "dera" formerly was "the popular name of the haunt of gamblers".

ques.:—

"drawing the lot, when distribution is conducted as to somethings."

Ans.:—

"Mizu dori" (water bird).

"Mizu" means, when the pronunciation only is concerned, "without seeing"; and "dori" means "to get possession of something or to possess something".

ques.:—

"A thoughtful person in market?"

Ans. 1 —

"Kawazu" (a frog).

"Kawazu" means, when the pronunciation is considered, "buying nothing?"

ques. 1 —

"A Tengu found its way in a ware-house!"

Ans. 1 —

"Kurama" (a mountain on the top of which a famous shrine is situated).

"Kura" means a ware-house, & "mai" means, merely from its pronunciation, "Tengu?"

ques. 1 —

"Moaning sound (voice) in the ship?"

Ans. 1 —

"Ukifune". (floating ship).
"uki" means "sorrowful", and
"fune" means a "ship".

Ques.: —
"The guide of a road".

Ans.: —
Michimori (a famous
warrior in old time).
"Miehi" means ^{a road} "guide", when the
pronunciation only is concerned, and
"mori" means "guide", when the
pronunciation is concerned.

Ques.: —
"A thoughtful Tengu in a moun-
tain pass".

Ans.: —
Rumasaaka (a name of a
mountain pass.).
"Ru" means "a care", when

a pronunciation only is concerned, and
"ma" means "Tengu" and "Daka"
means "a mountain pass."

ques. :—

"one's death at one's forty-five."

An. :—

"Yaku shi" (buddhist sacred
~~sacred~~ ^{sacred} image).

"Yaku" is the most unlucky
and eventful year of one's life,
that is forty-five years and "shi"
is "Death".

ques. :—

"Oder is the country-
men's houses."

An. :—

Shizuka (silence)
"Shizu" means "a country-man".

6.

when the pronunciation is concerned,
and in the same way, "Ra" means
an "order".

Ques.:—

"minding ones inn in the
evening on ones journey."

An.:—

"Ban dokoro" (a guard-house).
"Ban" has the same pronun-
ciation as "evening" in Japanese.
"dokoro" means "a place to
rest."

Ques.:—

"A ware-house of goods
order."

An.:—

"Ragura" (a dancing
play according to the Shinto-
rite.).

"Ra" means "order", when the pronunciation is concerned.

"Gura" has the same pronunciation as a ware-house in Japanese.

Ques. :—

"A blind 'Tengu' has come."

Ans. :—

Mizu kuru ma (a water-mill).

"Mizu" has the same pronunciation as "without sight or blind" in Japanese.

"kuru" means "coming", when the pronunciation only is concerned.

"Ma" means a "Tengu" in the same way.

Ques. :—

"Merriment of Tebisen and

Hotei?

Ebisu and Hotei are gods of the Japanese seven gods of happiness.

Ans. —

"Taiko" (a drum).

"Tai" means "a sea-bream", when the pronunciation is concerned and a sea-bream is thought as "Angel of Ebisu".

"Ko" means "a small drum" when the pronunciation is concerned, and the small drum is thought as a favourite thing of Hotei.

Ques. —

"A hired person."

Ans. —

Kasumi (haze).

"Ra" means "Temporary", when
the pronunciation only is concerned.

"Jumi" means "a place to live"
in the same way.

question: —

"The gleam of water."

Ans.: —

"Tamagawa" (a name of
a river).
river

"Tama gawa" has the mean-
ing of "river of gems", when
the pronunciation only is
concerned.

ques.: —

"A good odor from the censer
(censer), but it is unknown
where the ~~ode~~ censer is
placed."

7.

Ans. i—.

Mizu Remuri (splashed water)

"Mizu" means "without being seen", when the pronunciation is concerned, and "Remuri" means "Smoke" or "Order" in the same way.

ques. i—.

"How does the prostitute earn money?"

Ans. i—.

uso dori (a name of a bird).

"uso" means a "lie", when the pronunciation^{one} is concerned.

"dori" means "to take possession of money", in the same way.

ques. i—.

"One momme!"

"Momme" is a name of
japanese measurement of weight."

Ans.:—

"Mōsen" (a carpet).
("mō" is one-hundredth of mom-
me, and
"sen" is a thousand.).

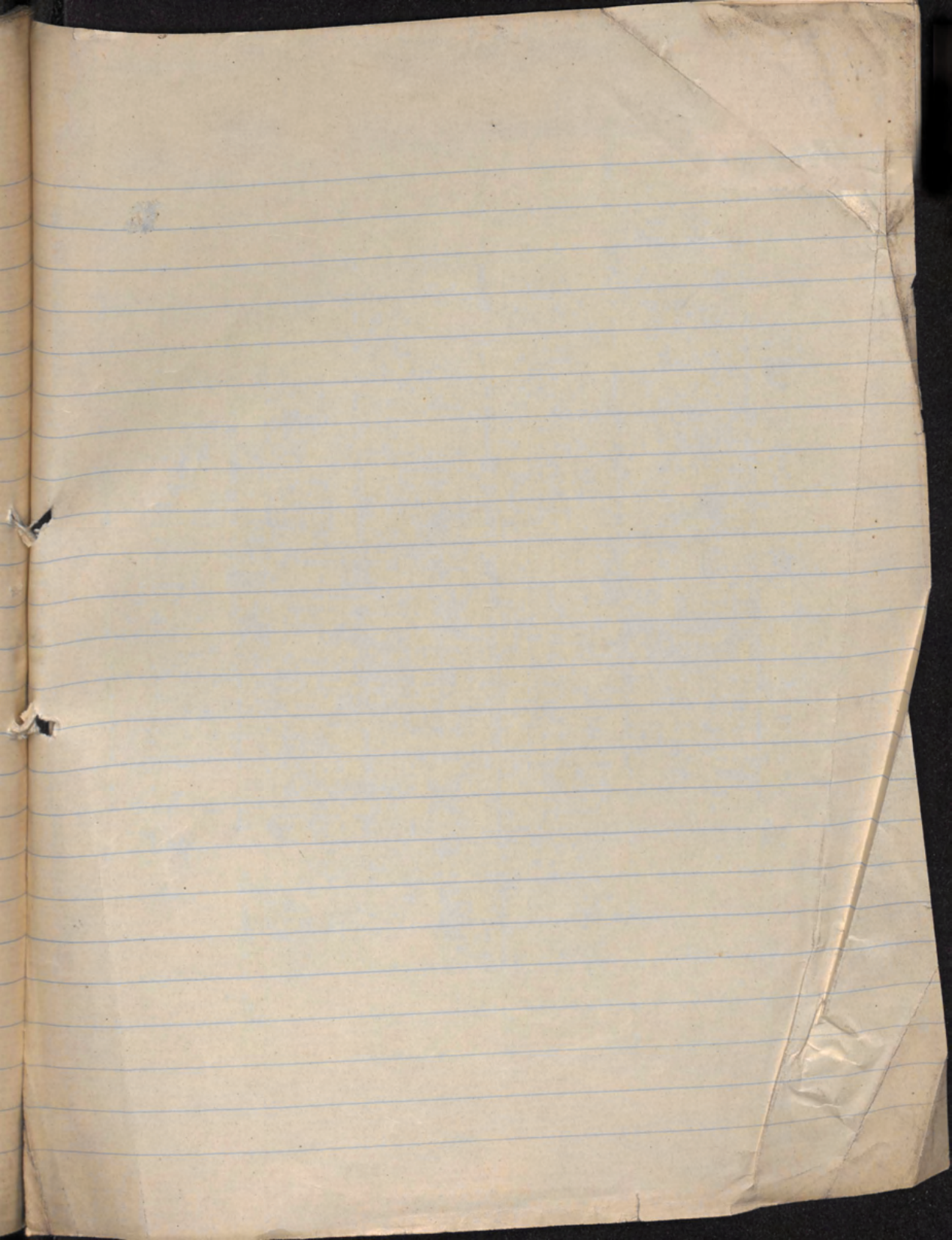
So "Mōsen", when the pronun-
ciation only is concerned, means
" thousand mō", and the
answer, though there is a wrong,
is intended to mean "one
hundred mō", that is "momme".

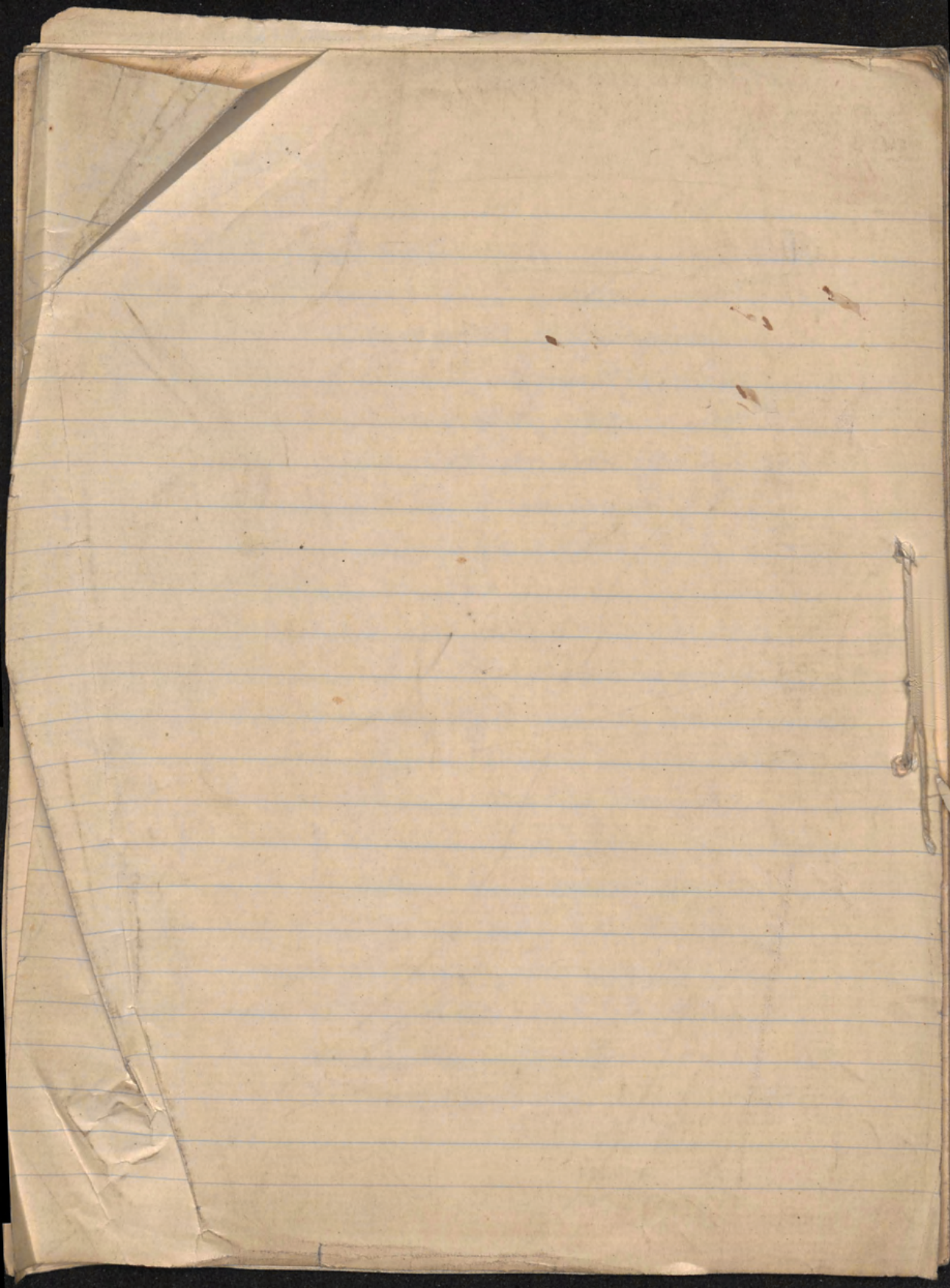
Another answer to the
same question.

"Fundo" (a weight
used to keep sheets
of paper from being
blown away by wind).

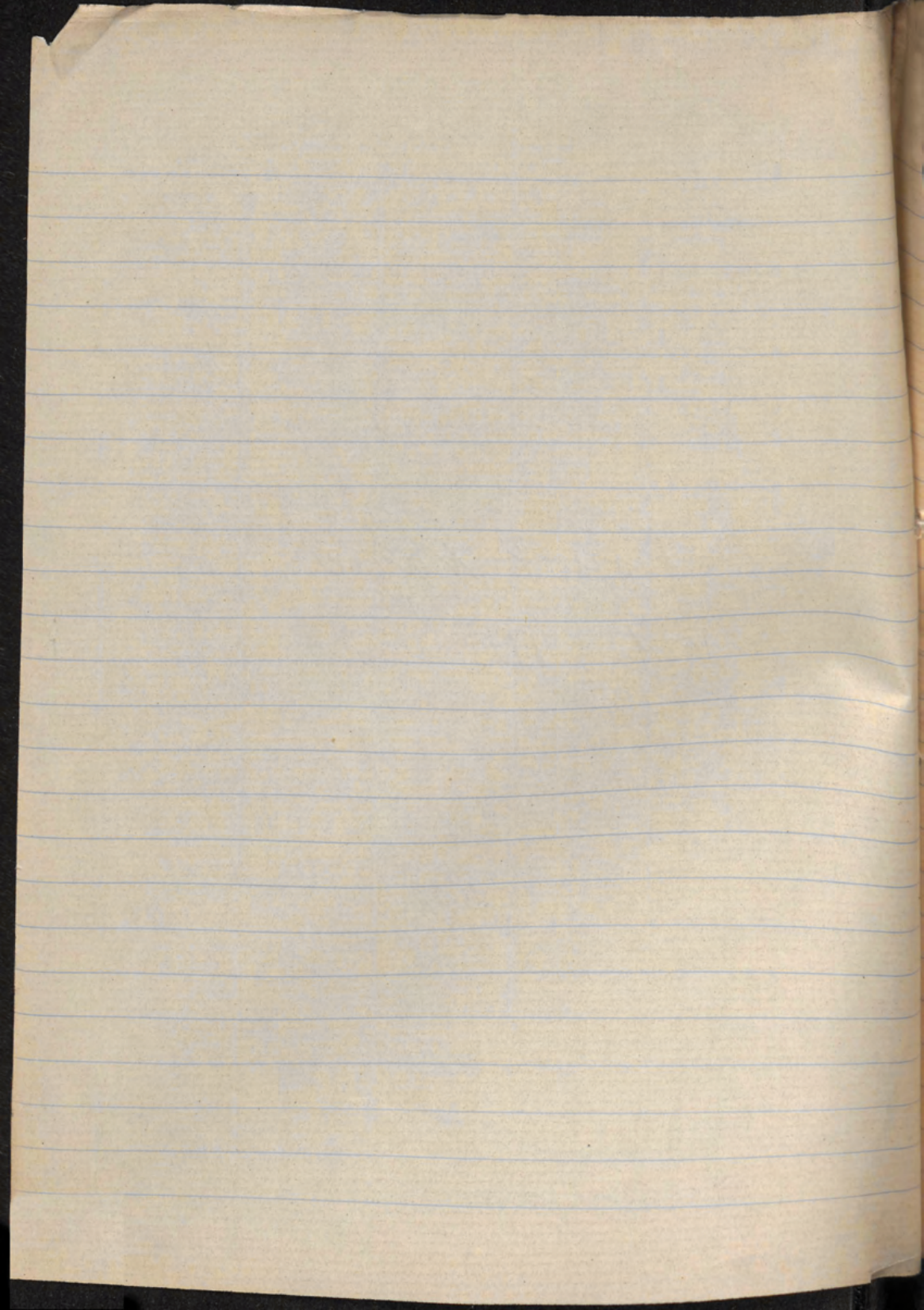
"Fun" is one tenth of "momme",
"leo" means "ten", when the pro-
nunciation only concerns.

So "Fundo" is "ten Fun",
when the ~~pronoun~~ pronunciation
only is concerned, ——— "Ten Fun"
is "momme".





Court Naze.
vol. II.



104. 2.
1.
The Court nazo.

ques. : ———.

"If 'Kimi' (prince, 王) be under a tree (木), 'Kaze' (wind, 風) would blow the surrounding away."

Ans. : ———.

"Matsumushi" (松虫). or (松虫).
"matsumushi" is generally a worm singing in the twigs of a pine-tree.

From the conditional phrase, we may make "松" easy.

And as the principal phrase shows, "風" blows away the surrounding, so the figure of surrounding "川" is taken away and "松" only remains.

Thus we may make out "松虫" or "matsumushi" from the meaning of the question.

ques. : ———.

"A prince (王子) with one speck."

An.: —

Tamago (玉子). (an egg in English).

This answer may be easily made out from the meaning of the question.

ques.: —

~~"A drowsy"~~

"A drowse in the night, waiting for others coming."

An.: —

"Kuruma yadori"

"Kuruma" means "until they come", when the pronunciation of it concerns,

"yadori" means "sleeping for a short time", in the same way.

ques.: —

"A broken mat?"

Ans.: —

"Ihis' Take." (a mushrooms)

"Ihis' Take" means "the mat re-
mains, as it is set, and no ^{man} man
treads on," when the pronunciation
of is concerned.

Ques.: —

~~A. Takasago, the~~

"When a traveller came to
Takasago in Harima province,
the sun set in."

Ans.: —

"Harimakura" (A paper-
pillow).

"Harima" is the name of the
province in which the village
Takasago is.

"Kura" means "becoming
dark," when the pronunciation
is concerned.

ques. : —

"In the middle of "Sa Se" (bam-
boo-leaves), "Shika" (a deer)
is placed.

Ans. : —

"Shashikasa" (a kind of
a parasol).
parasol.

ques. : —

"A voice of a baby yet in
the womb of its mother;" that
is, the sound of "shi" (baby)
in the middle of "Hara" (womb).

Ans. : —

14a shi ra (a post).

ques. : —

"The tears shed in the eyes of
a Tengu".

Ans.: —

"Ma naita" (chopping-board).

"Ma" is a "tongue", when the pronunciation is concerned.

"naita" is a similar pronunciation of "namida", and "namida" is "tears".

ques.: —

"In the moon night, no one can steal into the house."

Ans.: —

"Akagai" (a red shell).

The colour of "red" is attractive.
attractive.

ques.: —

"The fish which Edoians like best is the head of Samurais."

Ans. i—

"Faisdogun"

"Fai" is a "sea-bream" and is an angel of Ebisu.

"Shogun" is the head of Samu-rai.

So, "Fai shogun" is the great shogun, when the pronunciation is concerned.

Ques. i—

"What is the thing handed to a lover at the death of his partner?"

Ans. i—

"Wasure Katami": (Keep-sake).

Ques. i—

"What is the musical dancing of the thunder-bolt?"

Ans.: —

"Kumo mai" (dancing in
the cloud).

"Kumomas" is a name of Japa-
nese dancing.

ques.: —

"Itazi (shame) becomes "Chiri"
(dust) and Tsunni (sin) becomes
Chugyu (dew)."

Ans.: —

"Harigumi" (a bended bow)

ques.: —

" A tomb without its owner
becomes becomes Tugyu (dew)
and again becomes "Rari"
(wild grouse) "

Ans.: —

" Ruri (a kind of a
jewel).

ques.: —

" ten sets of helms (Kabuto
o to) are arranged for
decorations (Razetta)."

Ans.: —

" Futon ". (a bed-dress or
bed-cover),

ques.: —

" The cloud in the morning
and the cloud in the evening?

Ans.: —

" Momo " (a peach).

ques.: —

" If one goes slowly (Do ro-
so ro yu keba), the field
(Ta) will become muddy
(nigori)."

2
An. i —

"Sashishida" (a kind of
japanese shoes.)

ques. i —

"Ihorne (Kokyo)."

answer, i —

"Furui" (old well).

"Furu" is "old or native", when
the pronunciation only is concerned.

"I" (i) means "a living place or a
place to live", in the same way.

ques. i —

"To look at oneself in water,
to see whether ~~the~~ one's feature
is clear or impure."

An. i —

A looking-glass.

ques. : —

"Omugaeshi of Komachi,"
"Omugaeshi" is an answer to a letter
which is almost, except one or two
words changed, equal to the original
letter.

"Komachi" was a ^{woman} woman-
attendant in Court in the former
time.

an. : —

"Hitomogji" (only one word is
changed).

ques. : —

"Turn upside-down Hata (
flag) and a small drum is
beaten."

an. : —

"Yaba ko" (Tabacco)
"Yaba" is similar sound of Ta-
ha" (reversed sound of "hata").

"Ko" is a small drum.

Ques. : —

"an animal with a long nose
who lives on earth";

Ans. : —

"Rikuchi zo" (a stone image
of buddhist priest).

"Rikuchi" means "on earth",
when the pronunciation is con-
cerned.

"zo" is an elephant (an ani-
mal with a long nose), in the
same way.

Ques. : —

"A ferry-boat which does not
demand a charge."

Ans. : —

"Tada nari" (an ancient

famous warrior).

"Tada" means "without charge",
when the pronunciation only con-
cerned.

"Nori" means "to get in a ferry-
boat", in the same way.

ques. : —

"Monju and Fugen are en-
shrined in the direction of West."

Monju and Fugen are the
ancient wise priests now wor-
shipped by people.

an. : —

"Nishi Kigi",

ques. : —

"To hear the chime of a bell
late in the night, waiting for lover
coming." ^{coming}
Coming

an. : —

"Kuruma ushi" (an ox to
draw a wagon).

"Kuruma" means "until a lover
~~comes~~ coming", when the pronun-
ciation is concerned.

"ushi" means "anxious",
in the same way.

Ques. :—

"The lovers never pay
attention to the singing of birds
in the morning at their depart-
ure?"

Ans. :—

"Hanare ushi" (stray-
ox).

"Hanare" means "departure", when
the pronunciation only is concerned.

"ushi" means "difficult", in
the same way.

Ques. :—

"The two places which have
the sea (sea) between them."

Ans. : —.

"Torii" (a kind of a gate
at the entrance of
the shrine.).

Ques. : —.

"Tenjin meet with one
another on the way to cross
the ocean to China".

(Tenjin is the name of
the divine god.).

Ans. : —.

"Karakami Shoji." (paper-
sliding door and screen).
screen

Ques. : —.

"Lainichi is the head of
heaven and earth."

Ans.: —

"Tenjiten" (the sun).

"Seainichi" is the ancient wise priest now worshiped by people, and "Sei" means "great", and "nichi" means "the sun".

Ques.: —

"the ears of rice-plants which can not be tied together".

Ans.: —

"Hatake" (buddha).

"Hatake" means "untie", when the pronunciation is concerned.

Ques.: —

"Rigo. Chyo" remains on the coffin (Kan) and "ri" gets away."

Ans.: —

"Yo Kan" (A kind of foot).

The answer may be easily made out from the meaning of the question.

Ques. i —

"As "bun" of "bun su" (officials and officers) is absent, Leajo nyū do (a priest with an official title of Leajokan) will be dismissed and the priest's head will be cut away."

Ans. i —

"budo" (military art).

As the question shows, "bun" of "bun su" is absent, so "su" will remain; As Leajo nyū do is dismissed, the official title "Leajo" is taken away, and as his head is cut away, "nyū" is put aside and "do" only remains.

Ques. i —

"As kikorī (wool-cutter)

5.

does not come ("ko" is absent),
Yaku yaku (a fellow) who carries "Ashika"
(basket) on his back, has no
legs (Ashi).

Ans. : —

"Kiri Ka yaku" (a name of
Kirika yaku. a place).

This answer will be easily made
out from the meaning of the ques-
tion.

ques. : —

"In the middle of "Kurin" (nine-
wheels) the half of kaku
(bone) is ~~placed~~ placed."

Ans. : —

"Kuru wa" (a bridge).

"Kurin" has another pro-
nunciation "ku wa."

Thus from the meaning of the
question, the answer is made
out easily.

Ques. : ———.

"If a blind sparrow wears a pair of shoes, the shoes sound 'ri'."

Ans. : ———.

"Iuzuri" (japanese-
in-stand?)

"Sparrow" is "Iuzume" is
japanese and the last syl-
lable "me" means "eyes".

According to the question, ^{the} spar-
row is blind, so "me" is lost
and consequently "Iuzu me" be-
comes "Iuzu", and to "Iuzu"
"ri" is added. Thus the an-
swer appears.

Ques. : ———.

"an order in the battle-
field."

Ans. : ———.

"Jin kō" (a censor)

"battle-field" is "jin" in Japanese, and "order" is "kō".

Question: —

"A dancer in raining weather."

Ans. : —

"Furu mai" (entertainment).

"Furu" means "raining weather", when the pronunciation only is concerned.

"mai" is "dancing", in the same way.

ques. : —

"The dead shells of the cicadae fall blown by the wind."

Ans. : —

"Kawakaze",

(The wind blowing on a river).

"Kawa" means "dead shell", when the pronunciation is concerned.

"Kaze" means "wind blowing",
in the same way.

ques. ! —

"two naked persons?"

an. ! —

"Kinu kinu". (silk-cloth.)

"Kinu" means "undressed," when
the pronunciation only is con-
cerned.

So "Kinu Kinu" is "undress-
ed and undressed."

ques. ! —

"In the spring field, an
officer feeds a horse."

an. ! —

"Ho samurai". (young-
officer (samu-
rai).)

6.

"Ao" means "young" in Japanese
and at the same time is the name of "green"
colour.

The spring field is covered with
"green grass".

"Samurai" is an officer in
modern sense.

Ques. : —

"The distribution of rice-fields".

Ans. : —

"Nowake". (special name
to the wind blowing
in the autumn-fields).

"No" means "field".

"wake" means "distribution".

Ques. : —

"The wind blowing on the sum-
mit of a mountain".

Ans. : —

"Yama buki" ? (*Keria japonica*, the
Yellow-rose).

"Yama" is "mountain", when
the pronunciation only is concerned.
"buki" is "the wind blowing",
in the same way.

ques: —

"It is questionable whether
a sleeping "tengu" is alive
or dead."

Ans: —
"Fusuma shoji" ? (screen, and paper
sliding-door)
"Fusu" is "sleeping".
"ma" is "tengu".
"Shoji" means "alive or dead",
when the pronunciation is con-
cerned.

ques: —

"Knocking at the door."

an. i: —

"To nari." (neighbour).

"To" means "door", when the pronunciation is concerned.

"Nari" means "sound", in the same way.

ques. i: —

"burned trees by the struck of the thunder-bolt."

an. i: —

"Rai hai". (a bow to some person to pay respect to.).

"Rai" means "thunder-bolt", when the pronunciation only is concerned.

"Hai" means "ashes", in the same way.

ques. i: —

"Happiness of the peasantry?"

Ans.: —

"Yoshi no". (a famous place
for cherry-blossoms).

"Yoshi" means "good", when the
pronunciation only is concerned
"no" means "a field";

So "Yoshino" means "a field
which yields good-crop"; when
the pronunciation only is concerned.

ques.: —

"A play conducted by dead
persons."

Ans.: —

"Shishi mai" (a name of
a Japanese comical play.)

"Shishi" means "a dead
~~man~~ "dead-men," when
the pronunciation only is con-

7.

cerned.

"Mei" means "dancing or play", in the same way.

ques.:—

"one becomes acquainted with other person in a bath-room,"

an.:—

"Iri ai" (a bell which reports the sun-set to the peasants working in the field.)

"Iri" means "bathing"; when the pronunciation ^{one} is concerned.

"ai" means "to meet to meet first one another," in the same way.

ques.:—

"Honimaba's clothes woven by a loom."

An. i —
"Hata goya" (an inn.)

"Hata" means "a loom", when the pronunciation is concerned;
"goya" means "a great-check-player," in the same way.
"Hon inbo" is a great check-player

Ques. i —
"Mi" (見) of "Suzuri" (石見, ink-stand) is taken away,
and "Tori" (鳥, birds) of "Shi-ma" (山鳥, islands) ~~can~~ fly away, and "Samurai" (officers, 侍) do take "Hito" (人, men) in company.

An. i —
"Ishiyama dera. (石山寺)."
(one of the best views on the shore of Lake Biwa).

The answer is easily made out
from the meaning of the question.

ques. i: —

"Ta ni no Tori" (birds in
the valley).

An. i: —

"Ta Ta u ga ni" (a kind of
paper).

"ni" means "two", and "Ta ni"
in the question is "two of Ta".

"Tora" is the names of days in the
one of

lunar division of the year, and
it is above "u" in order.

"ga ni" means "above".

From the notes and the mean-
ing of the question, the answer
will come out easily.

ques. i —
"Ishishi kaeru".

an. i —
"kuro u zi" (a black ox).

In Japanese "Ishishi" means
"24 x 24" in multiplication, and
16, the result of this multipli-
cation, is pronounced "zi u
ro ku" in Japanese.

As the question shows, "zi u
ro ku" will ^{be} read reverse-
ly, and the answer will come
out.

"kaeru" in the question means
"to reverse".

Mokei. Labaraya.
Gombe, Yamaguchiya
Hichorobei. Rikuya.

January 6th, 3rd year of
Kwansei.

James M. Smith
1840
New York

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New York

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